

To: Christopher McAlear[cmcalear@blm.gov]
Cc: Sally Butts[sbutts@blm.gov]; Peter Mali[pmali@blm.gov]; Nikki Moore[nmoore@blm.gov]
From: Wootton, Rachel
Sent: 2017-04-11T11:42:12-04:00
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Subject: Table
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[DOI National Monuments Data Call - BLM Only.xlsx](#)

Hi Chris,
Sally asked me to send you this updated table. Please let us know if you need anything else!

I hope your day is going well!

Best,

Rachel

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National Monuments Designation Authority		Range of years National Monuments were established	
Designation Authority	# of National Monuments	Time Period	# of National Monuments
Antiquities Act	169	1906-1909	24
Congress/Legislation	31	1910-1919	19
Congress & Antiquities Act	2	1920-1929	26
Congress & Presidential Proclamation (not via Antiquities Act)		1930-1939	26
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Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage (State and Private Inholdings)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
										The windswept, grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument, with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs, provide a link to the past, offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and, more importantly, the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another, neighboring groups, and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Heritage Resources, Cultural Resources, Riparian Vegetation, Upland Vegetation, Wildlife Resources - Native fish species, Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn, Wildlife Resources - Yellow-billed cuckoo	
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	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1,014,000.00		27 291	January 11, 2000: The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast, biologically diverse, impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth, the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years, and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost 2 billion years. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude, this area remains remote and unspoiled, qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic resources it contains. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cave and Karst Resources, Cultural Resources, Historic Resources, Pre-historic Resources, Natural Resources, Physical resources - Facilities, Vegetation and Flora Resources	

BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00		0	Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands rocks exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding perching nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources - Pre European Educational Value - Interpretation Natural Resources - Marine mammals Recreational Value - Wildlife observation and coastal sight seeing Scientific Value - Research			
BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00		35 772.00	Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been eliminated by extensive land conversion to agricultural industrial and urban land uses. The Carrizo Plain National Monument which is dramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone is the largest undeveloped remnant of this ecosystem providing crucial habitat for the long-term conservation of the many endemic plant and animal species that still inhabit the area. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Giant kangaroo rat San Joaquin kit fox San Joaquin antelope squirrel Blunt-nosed leopard mountain plover Long horn fairy shrimp Vernal pool fairy shrimp Kern primrose sphinx moth Le Conte's thrasher Rare and Sensitive Plant species			
BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00		0	April 20 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wildlife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the military training of generations of American soldiers. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Juan Bautista de Anza NHT Military Heritage and History Plants, Flora, Grasslands, and Oak Recreation and Tourism Wildlife			
BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00		0	February 12 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area exemplifies the remarkable ecology of the Mojave Desert where the hearty insistence of life is scratched out from unrelenting heat and dryness. This punishing environment has also forged the unique human history of the area from ancient settlements uprooted by a changing climate to the armies of General George S. Patton Jr. as they trained for battle in North Africa. With historic American trading routes trails followed by Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: geology paleontological resources springs and riparian areas rare plant species unique invertebrates and archaeological resources			
BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00		110 926	Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.			
Partially BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00		0	July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wildlife corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species, migratory bird corridor, native fisheries, scientific research, and other studies			

	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00	0.00	February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 miles. The mountain peaks of the Sand to Snow area frame the northeastern reach of Coachella Valley along with the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument to the south. Home to desert oases at Big Morongo Canyon and Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come. BLM resources objects and values are defined through management plans. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species diversity, desert riparian habitats, threatened and endangered plant and animal species; recreational opportunities, scientific research, and other studies.		
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00	8 630	June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe study and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Archeology, Geology, Raptors, Reptiles		
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00	0	February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wildlife including a significant herd of bighorn sheep. Browns Canyon harbors a wealth of scientifically significant geological ecological riparian cultural and historic resources and is an important area for studies of paleoecology mineralogy archaeology and climate change. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or managers' reports. Including: Ecological, Riparian, Cultural and Historic, Scientific, Paleontology, Biological, Geological		
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one south one and two north ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties Idaho an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones craters rifts lava flows caves natural bridges and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses approximately 738 000 acres of BLM- and NPS-administered federal land 8 000 acres of state land and 7 000 acres of private land. The decisions made through this planning process apply only to the federal land within the Monument boundary referred to as "the planning area". On November 9 2000 Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition on August 21 2002 Public Law (PL) 107-213 116 Statute [Stat.] 1052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Kipukas, Sagebrush Steppe, The Great Rift	Total land (Federal State private) = 753 000 acres (approx.)
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00	0.00	January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observational point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of native petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Heritage Resources, Natural Resources		

BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00		120 475.00			
BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00		4 438			
BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00		0			
BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 615	757			

<p>May 21, 2014: In southern New Mexico, surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley, five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands: the Robledo, Sierra de las Huertas, Doña Ana, Organ and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific, historic, and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10,000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout this geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists, archaeologists, geologists, biologists, and historians. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including:</p> <p>Archeological Resources Biological and Ecological Resources Geological Resources Historical Resources Paleontological Resources</p>									
BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496 330.00	77 008		
BLM	Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00	0		
<p>March 25, 2013: In far northern New Mexico, the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones, including the Cerro de la Olla, Cerro San Antonio, and Cerro del Yuta, jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons, volcanic cones, wild rivers, and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat, unique geologic resources, and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10,000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting harshness is known as the Rio Grande del Norte, and its extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources offer opportunities to develop our understanding of the forces that shaped northern New Mexico, including the diverse ecological systems and human cultures that remain present today. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources</p> <p>Ecology Diversity Resources Geological Resources Wildlife Resources</p>									
BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00	68 020.00		
BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000	19 752	<p>Proclamation 7318 (June 2000): With towering fir forests, sunlit oak groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons, the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads—the interface of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou ecoregions. In an area of unique geology, biology, climate, and topography, the monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals, whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity.</p> <p>Proclamation 7318 (revision) (2017): hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached hereto and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48,000 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this proclamation shall change the management of the areas protected under Proclamation 7318. Terms used in this proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Broad Leaf Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Diverse Vegetative and Biological Richness, Ecological Integrity, Mosaic of Plant Communities, Natural Ecosystem Dynamics, Natural Processes, Old Growth Habitat, Range of Fauna, Rare and Endemic plants, Special Plant Communities</p> <p>Of the total acreage, Reclamation total acres is 665. 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48,000 acres.</p>
BLM	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00	0		<p>Archeological Sites, Cultural, Geology, Paleontological Resources, Prehistoric, Historic, Natural and Scientific Resources, and Scientific. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p>

									austere landscape embraces a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high rugged and remote region where bold plateaus and multi-hued cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier a quality that greatly enhances the monument's value for scientific study. The monument has a long and dignified human history: it is a place where one can see how nature shapes human endeavors in the American West where distance and aridity have been pitted against our dreams and courage. The monument presents exemplary opportunities for geologists, paleontologists, archeologists, historians and biologists. The monument is a geologic treasure of clearly exposed stratigraphy and structures. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: 200 Bird Species	
BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00	14 130	Archaeological sites Arches and Natural Bridges Bald Eagles Bear Burning Hills coal seams Canyon Bottom Floristic Communities Circle Cliffs Cowboy line camps, currently used Cowboy line camps, historic Cryptobiotic Crusts (biological soil crusts) Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat Diversity of Wildlife Spp. Dunal Pocket Floristic Communities East Kaibab Monocline - The Cockscomb Endemic plants and their pollinators Escalante Natural Bridge Forestry (Ponderosa Pine) Frontier character	
BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00	0.00		March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wild life species can be found here thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of archeological sites, historic lighthouses and a few tight-knit communities testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife	

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	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1,014,000.00		27 291	January 11, 2000: The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast, biologically diverse, impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth, the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years, and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost 2 billion years. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude, this area remains remote and unspoiled, qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic resources it contains. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cave and Karst Resources Cultural Resources Historic Resources Pre-historic Resources Natural Resources Physical resources - Facilities Vegetation and Flora Resources	

BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00		0	Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands rocks exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding perching nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources - Pre European Educational Value - Interpretation Natural Resources - Marine mammals Recreational Value - Wildlife observation and coastal sight seeing Scientific Value - Research			
BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00		35 772.00	Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been eliminated by extensive land conversion to agricultural industrial and urban land uses. The Carrizo Plain National Monument which is dramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone is the largest undeveloped remnant of this ecosystem providing crucial habitat for the long-term conservation of the many endemic plant and animal species that still inhabit the area. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Giant kangaroo rat San Joaquin kit fox San Joaquin antelope squirrel Blunt-nosed leopard Mountain plover Long horn fairy shrimp Vernal pool fairy shrimp Kern primrose sphinx moth Le Conte's thrasher Rare and Sensitive Plant species			
BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00		0	April 20, 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wildlife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the military training of generations of American soldiers. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Juan Bautista de Anza NHT Military Heritage and History Plants, Flora, Grasslands, and Oak Recreation and Tourism Wildlife			
BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00		0	February 12, 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area exemplifies the remarkable ecology of the Mojave Desert where the hearty insistence of life is scratched out from unrelenting heat and dryness. This punishing environment has also forged the unique human history of the area from ancient settlements uprooted by a changing climate to the armies of General George S. Patton Jr. as they trained for battle in North Africa. With historic American trading routes trails followed by Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: geology paleontological resources springs and riparian areas rare plant species unique invertebrates and archaeological resources			
BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00		110 926	Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.			
Partially BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00		0	July 10, 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wildlife corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species, migratory bird corridor, native fisheries, scientific research, and other studies			

	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00	0.00	February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 miles. The mountain peaks of the Sand to Snow area frame the northeastern reach of Coachella Valley along with the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument to the south. Home to desert oases at Big Morongo Canyon and Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come. BLM resources objects and values are defined through management plans. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species diversity, desert riparian habitats, threatened and endangered plant and animal species; recreational opportunities, scientific research, and other studies.		
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00	8 630	June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe study and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Archeology, Geology, Raptors, Reptiles		
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00	0	February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wildlife including a significant herd of bighorn sheep. Browns Canyon harbors a wealth of scientifically significant geological ecological riparian cultural and historic resources and is an important area for studies of paleoecology mineralogy archaeology and climate change. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or managers' reports. Including: Ecological, Riparian, Cultural and Historic, Scientific, Paleontology, Biological, Geological		
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one south one and two north ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties Idaho an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones craters rifts lava flows caves natural bridges and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses approximately 738 000 acres of BLM- and NPS-administered federal land 8 000 acres of state land and 7 000 acres of private land. The decisions made through this planning process apply only to the federal land within the Monument boundary referred to as "the planning area". On November 9 2000 Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition on August 21 2002 Public Law (PL) 107-213 116 Statute [Stat.] 1052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Kipukas, Sagebrush Steppe, The Great Rift	Total land (Federal State private) = 753 000 acres (approx.)
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00	0.00	January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observational point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of native petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Heritage Resources, Natural Resources		

BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00		120 475.00			
BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00		4 438			
BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00		0			
BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645	757			

BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496 330.00		77 008	<p>May 21, 2014: In southern New Mexico, surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley, five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands: the Robledo, Sierra de las Huertas, Doña Ana, Organ and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific, historic, and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10,000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout this geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists, archaeologists, geologists, biologists, and historians. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including:</p> <p>Archaeological Resources</p> <p>Biological and Ecological Resources</p> <p>Geological Resources</p> <p>Historical Resources</p> <p>Paleontological Resources</p>		
BLM	Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00		0	<p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Educational Resources</p> <p>Paleontological Resources</p> <p>Recreational Resources</p> <p>Scenic Resources</p> <p>Scientific Resources</p>		
BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00		68 020.00	<p>March 25, 2013: In far northern New Mexico, the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones, including the Cerro de la Olla, Cerro San Antonio, and Cerro del Yuta, jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons, volcanic cones, wild rivers, and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat, unique geological resources, and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10,000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting harshness is known as the Rio Grande del Norte, and its extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources offer opportunities to develop our understanding of the forces that shaped northern New Mexico, including the diverse ecological systems and human cultures that remain present today. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources</p> <p>Ecology Diversity Resources</p> <p>Geological Resources</p> <p>Wildlife Resources</p>		
BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000	19 752	<p>Proclamation 7318 (9 June 2000): With towering fir forests, sunlit oak groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons, the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads—the interface of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou ecoregions. In an area of unique geology, biology, climate, and topography, the monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals, whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity.</p> <p>Proclamation 7318 (revision) (2017): hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached hereto and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48,000 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this proclamation shall change the management of the areas protected under Proclamation 7318. Terms used in this proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Broad Leaf Deciduous Trees and Shrubs</p> <p>Diverse Vegetative and Biological Richness</p> <p>Ecological Integrity</p> <p>Mosaic of Plant Communities</p> <p>Natural Ecosystem Dynamics</p> <p>Natural Processes</p> <p>Old Growth Habitat</p> <p>Range of Fauna</p> <p>Rare and Endemic plants</p> <p>Special Plant Communities</p>		<p>Of the total acreage, Reclamation total acres is 665. 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48,000 acres.</p>
BLM	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00		0	<p>Archeological Sites</p> <p>Cultural</p> <p>Geology</p> <p>Paleontological Resources</p> <p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Historic</p> <p>Natural and Scientific Resources</p> <p>and Scientific</p> <p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p>		

									austere landscape embraces a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high rugged and remote region where bold plateaus and multi-hued cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier a quality that greatly enhances the monument's value for scientific study. The monument has a long and dignified human history: it is a place where one can see how nature shapes human endeavors in the American West where distance and aridity have been pitted against our dreams and courage. The monument presents exemplary opportunities for geologists, paleontologists, archeologists, historians and biologists. The monument is a geologic treasure of clearly exposed stratigraphy and structures. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: 200 Bird Species	
BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00	14 130	Archaeological sites Arches and Natural Bridges Bald Eagles Bear Burning Hills coal seams Canyon Bottom Floristic Communities Circle Cliffs Cowboy line camps, currently used Cowboy line camps, historic Cryptobiotic Crusts (biological soil crusts) Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat Diversity of Wildlife Sp. spp. Dunal Pocket Floristic Communities East Kaibab Monocline - The Cockscomb Endemic plants and their pollinators Escalante Natural Bridge Forestry (Ponderosa Pine) Frontier character	
BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00	0.00		March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wild life species can be found here thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of archeological sites, historic lighthouses and a few tight-knit communities testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife	